

NEW YORK HERALD.

JAMES GORDON BENNETT,
EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.
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AMUSEMENTS THIS EVENING.

NIRLO'S GARDEN. Broadway.—Aurora Play.

WALLACE'S THEATRE. Broadway.—Masks and Faces.

WINTER GARDEN. Broadway.—Lucetta Borgia.

LAURA KENNE'S THEATRE. Broadway.—Colleen.

NEW BOWERY THEATRE. Bowery.—The New York Firm.

BOWERY THEATRE. Bowery.—The New York Firm.

BARNUM'S AMERICAN MUSEUM. Broadway.—Museum.

WATSON'S THEATRE. Broadway.—The New York Firm.

WOODS' MINSTREL HALL. Broadway.—The New York Firm.

THE NEW IDEA. Broadway.—Songs, Burlesques.

DODWORTH'S HALL. No. 88 Broadway.—The New York Firm.

BOPE CHAMPEL. Broadway.—MacEvoy's Hibernian.

AMERICAN THEATRE. No. 44 Broadway.—Ballads.

PARISH CARNIVAL. Broadway.—The New York Firm.

BOOLEY'S OPERA HOUSE. Brooklyn.—The New York Firm.

THE NEW IDEA. Broadway.—Songs, Burlesques.

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bill was passed. One of the amendments to this bill gives the Mayor and Comptroller power to select ten papers in which the Corporation advertisements shall be published, four of them to be daily papers of the largest circulation. The Assembly resolutions for an amendment to the constitution as to permit soldiers to vote were adopted. The Assembly bill to prevent speculations in gold, which permits loans to be made at not over par, was, after a long contest, passed. The Assembly amendments to the Annual Tax bill, in reference to county treasurers giving up all moneys in their possession after holding a certain time, were not concurred in, and another conference committee on the matter was appointed. The Senate agreed to adjourn at half-past nine o'clock to-day.

In the Assembly the Forty-second Street Railroad bill was passed. The bill originally designed to authorize banking under the act of Congress was so altered and amended as to destroy all its virtue so far as relates to the organization of associations in accordance with the law, and then passed. The resolutions requesting the national government to credit the State, in any draft which may be made, with its excess of volunteers sent to the field, were adopted; also those requiring the Bank Superintendent to make an investigation of the condition of the savings banks. The Assembly disagreed with the Senate on the amendments to the Annual Tax bill relative to county treasurers, and appointed a conference committee.

The Governor's veto of the bill to permit soldiers to vote was received, when an effort was made to pass it over the veto, which failed, 37 to 49. The Senate's amendment to the resolution for such an amendment to the constitution as shall give the volunteers this privilege was adopted by 70 to 3. A very interesting ceremony took place in a joint meeting of the two houses, being the presentation to the State of the torn and battle-stained flag of seven of our volunteer regiments. The investigation into the matter of alleged legislative corruption was continued yesterday, and received additional interest from the arrest of a member of the Legislature and a citizen, who are charged with being implicated. The testimony will be found in our Albany despatches.

MISCELLANEOUS NEWS.
By the bark Venus, from Curacao, arrived yesterday, we learn that vessels were daily running the blockade at Maracaibo, Venezuela, from Curacao. The government party of Venezuela, were, it was asserted, daily losing ground. The injunction served upon the foremen of the Broadway Railroad on Thursday night was granted. By Judge Barbour, at his private residence. There is no record of it in the Superior Court, and all that can be ascertained is that it is a peremptory injunction, without any date for a return.

The Court of Oyer and Terminer will sit on Monday morning, for the trial of Asa Crosby, indicted for the alleged murder of his wife. The District Attorney, A. Oakley Hall, appears for the people. The prisoner will be defended by Messrs. John D. Townsend and Gunning S. Bedford, Jr.

In the Court of General Sessions yesterday, before Recorder Hoffman, Mary Smith, a shoplifter, pleaded guilty to an indictment charging her with having stolen goods to the amount of \$125, from the store of A. T. Stewart & Co., on the 11th instant. She was sentenced to the State prison for three years. Joseph Marshall, a shoemaker, twenty years of age, was tried on an indictment for burglary in the third degree. It charged him with having entered a grocery store in West Houston street on the 19th ult., and having stolen goods to the amount of \$46.92. The jury, after a short absence, brought in a verdict of guilty of grand larceny, and the prisoner was sentenced to the State prison for four years. Benjamin Richardson, a sailor, pleaded guilty to an indictment charging him with having stolen \$61 in Treasury notes and postage stamps from John Goodsell, on the 2d inst. Sentenced to the penitentiary for two years.

An agent of Governor Andrew, of Massachusetts, is at Cincinnati, for the purpose of obtaining recruits to his negro regiment, the Fifty-fourth. The agent pays the travelling expenses of recruits to Boston. Gov. Andrew has a hard time of it in getting his pet regiment up to the minimum number.

George Law, in his examination as a witness before Justice Cole, at Albany, is reported as having said that "he never gave money to the lobby, he being at all times opposed to any such improper influence."

The rebel Congress at Richmond adjourned on the 20th inst.

The two dollar notes of the Mercantile Bank of Orange, New Jersey, have been altered to ten. The bank has never issued any tens.

The stock market was very active and buoyant yesterday, prices being uniformly better. The advance was from 1/2 to 2 per cent on the railway shares. Gold fluctuated between 150 1/2 and 152 1/2, and closed at 151 1/2 at 5 P. M. Exchange sold at 165 and 166. Money was extremely easy at 4 1/2 per cent.

A fair business was transacted yesterday in flour and corn at a shade better prices, as likewise in hog products, sugars and tallow, as, in some instances, former rates. The inquiry was moderate for hay, oil, rice, coffee, fish, hides and leather at previous quotations. There was more doing in cotton, which closed buoyantly at 62c. for middling. Whiskey was dull and down to 43c. for 40% proof. Metals, fruit and tobacco were quiet and depressed. The dry goods market was only moderately active, and the jobbing houses were doing the principal business in supplying the wants of the country buyers, who were not anxious to purchase freely or beyond the extent of their pressing wants, in view of the great uncertainty of the future. Prices of both foreign and domestic fabrics were generally unchanged, though a few very desirable styles of foreign dress goods were rather dearer, and the tendency of prices of other decidedly favorite domestic cottons was in favor of purchasers. The freight market was very quiet.

The Result of the Panama War Policy.

When Dupont, eighteen months ago, electrified the country with his brilliant success in the capture of Port Royal, thus securing in South Carolina a harbor for our ships-of-war and transports, and at the same time a base of operations against that State, the news sounded like a death knell to the hopes of the rebellion. No doubt the insurgent leaders felt that it would soon be the turn of Charleston and Savannah to share the same fate. And who can doubt that, if the blow then struck had been followed up immediately by an assault on Charleston by land and water, that city would have fallen, as certainly as did Beaufort by the capture of the fortifications which protected it. At that time Charleston was not fortified to any great extent. Now it is a stronghold greater than Sebastopol and Cronstadt. But why was not the victory in Port Royal harbor taken advantage of, and a fleet collected there at once to operate against Charleston? or why was not a sufficient army sent to secure a base, and take it in the rear, as it was taken by the British commander? Why were the engineers of the rebel army permitted deliberately to make it impracticable? And, when that worse than crime was committed by the authorities at Washington, why were the works at Charleston attacked at all? This was only to heap blunder upon blunder, like Pelion upon Ossa.

But why was the first blunder perpetrated, that which was the parent of so many others? Why was not Charleston, when it was weak, assailed immediately after the capture of Port Royal? It was because Mr. Chase and the fanatics, of whom he is the representative in the Cabinet, conceived the idea of elevating the negro to a social and political equality with the white races in the United States, and determined that experiments should be made on the coast under the guns of our war vessels and the fortifications at Hilton Head. The negroes, young and old, must be taught the alphabet and educated so as to read Hinton Rowan Helper's book and the Tribune newspaper before Charleston is attacked, or any other naval or military operations undertaken in South Carolina. To make white men out of blacks, dyed in the wool, was something far more important than the military and naval results which would flow from the fall of the city where the rebel banner was first raised and the flag of the Union trailed in the dust. Teachers and preachers of both sexes, Gideonites, members of the Freedmen's Association, of *hoc genus omnia*, from Boston, New York and Philadelphia, took the negroes in hand, under the auspices of the War Department and the Secretary of the Treasury. The generals of the army, and the army itself, were made subservient to the grand design—helps to missionaries and evangelicals—instead of marching against the enemy. Meantime the people have to pay the piper.

All this folly is consummated at the expense of Uncle Sam, and Sambo begins to think he is not only as good as a white man, but a great deal better. Gentlemen of color, about whom the government and the army were making such a fuss, surely could not be expected to work. Henceforth labor was to be for the white man, and the negro was to eat the bread of idleness. The schools failed, the negro was neither willing to work nor to fight. Attempts were made to organize brigades of blacks; but that device broke down. Cotton raising was inaugurated; but that, too, is a failure. Meantime no small amount of private immorality and public plunder were carried on at Hilton Head by the agents of the process for whitewashing the negroes. The experiment to change the laws of nature totally failed. But meantime, while the army and its generals were engaged in this business, or were rotting from inaction, or demoralized and divided in sentiment by the firebrand of the negro question sent in among them, the rebels were working hard at their fortifications in Charleston harbor, and the opportunity to take the city passed away.

By the result of the late futile attempt to capture it, our army, navy and country are disgraced in the eyes of the civilized world. Such are some of the bitter fruits of the fanaticism which from first to last has controlled the war, and rendered its history one of continued disaster and shame.

UNJUSTIFIABLE VIOLENCE OF POLICE OFFICERS TO CITIZENS.—The case of Thomas Murphy, a fireman, shot by a policeman named Joseph S. Sands, in a station house in Greenwich street, cannot fail to attract the attention of the people. In the first place the man was arrested without sufficient cause. He had been merely lurking for a moment with a young woman of his acquaintance while on his way to a fire in company with a friend, when Sands arrested him, evidently not for anything he had done, but for something he said to the policeman in retort for reproving him. Had it been for any transaction between Murphy and the young woman he ought to have brought her to the station house as a witness. Not content with arresting him, Sands unnecessarily held him all the way by the collar of the coat, though the prisoner had offered to walk quietly if he would let him go, and when he reached the station house he shoved him against the wall inside the door, drew his pistol from his breast pocket and shot him, merely because Murphy requested him to take his hands from him.

Now, if such things as this can be permitted there is an end of all security for life and liberty in this community. The wound of Murphy is of a very critical nature, and he will probably die from it. Coroner Wildey has held an ante mortem examination, and the jury have rendered a verdict that Murphy "came to his wounds by a pistol shot fired by Joseph S. Sands." We have no doubt that the Grand Jury and petit jury will do their duty when the case comes before them. But something more than this ought to be done. Of late policemen are in the habit of using revolvers so freely and with so little necessity against citizens that measures ought to be taken immediately to prevent their carrying firearms, unless when sent on some special duty that requires their use. The Legislature ought to pass an act to that effect without delay. The clubs of policemen are quite sufficient to protect them in the discharge of their duty, and even these clubs it is notorious they frequently use with far greater violence than necessity demands. All good citizens will aid a policeman in the discharge of his duty; so that this constant display of brute force is as uncalled for as it is reprehensible.

THE PAPERMAKERS AND THEIR NEW STRATEGY.—It appears the manufacturers of paper have held a meeting, at which they have agreed to stop their mills and make no more paper for the present, with a view to compel the trade to pay them exorbitant prices. A great and unnecessary fuss is made about this by some of the newspapers. The papermakers have a perfect right to stop their mills, though by doing so they are only verifying the vulgar proverb of a man cutting off his nose to vex his face. It is very easy to import paper from Europe as cheaply as it is sold here, and meantime other mills will spring up, which will give a sufficient supply of the article. We hope, therefore, these millowners will resolve never to make any more paper. Nobody would suffer by the resolution but themselves.

DEBTS TO THE FAMILIES OF DEAD SOLDIERS.—It is stated that the Treasury Department has this week handed over to the Paymaster General the amount necessary to pay up the arrears due to every soldier in the service on back account. This is all very well as regards the living; but we hear nothing of the payment of the arrears owing to the families of soldiers killed in battle. Some of these are due over twelve months, and the parties entitled to them—in many instances helpless women and children—are vainly besieging the department for their liquidation. It is shameful that the payment of claims of this sacred character should be so long postponed, whilst millions have been squandered on fraudulent contracts and jobs for the benefit of political partisans.

A DROP IN THE BUCKET.—The arrest of two members of the State Legislature on charges of bribery and corruption. Alderman Grab considers this the best joke of the season. Only two. Why not make it three?

VERY LIKE A COCK AND BULL STORY.—A Philadelphia paper publishes what it calls the dying confession of a Knight of the Golden Circle, somewhere in Pennsylvania, in which the unhappy man lets out the important secret that, with the advance of General Hooker upon Richmond, the rebels intend to evacuate the place, draw him into it, and then, by a rapid flank movement, get behind him and dash into Washington, and so on. This is an old story; but at this day it is a very absurd one; for if General Foster, behind his improvised earthworks at Washington, North Carolina, was strong enough, with some twelve hundred men, to hold that place for many days against a rebel force of seventeen thousand, how many hundred thousand troops would the rebel General Lee require to carry the strong fortifications of the national capital, defended by thirty or forty thousand men, even supposing that he could slip behind General Hooker, and, by a detour of one hundred and fifty miles over a destitute country, get in front of the city? When our Philadelphia contemporary has solved this sum in the rule of three we shall probably be prepared to swallow this cock and bull story of his dying Knight of the Golden Circle.

BRITISH INSPECTION OF THE MILITARY DEFENCES OF CALIFORNIA.—A California correspondent of the London Times has furnished that journal with a detailed description of the military defences of California. What? Of what possible interest to England can be an account of the defences of California, unless in connection with the idea of a war with the United States? Unquestionably in this view this information was furnished to and has been published by the London Times. We think, however, considering the present constrained but very uncertain relations of peace subsisting between England and this country, that no British newspaper correspondent, or military or scientific traveller, ought to be allowed within the limits of any of our fortifications on the Atlantic or Pacific coast, unless he can produce satisfactory evidence that he is not here in the character of a spy. Meantime, it is gratifying to know that there are not enough of such Anglo-rebel crusaders afloat as the Alabama and Florida to justify them in running around Cape Horn for a raid into San Francisco.

WORK FOR THE COLPORTERS.—A tract on the evils of profane swearing might now be useful among the omnibus drivers at both ends of the proposed Broadway Railroad, where the street is torn up.

SMACKING THEIR CHOPS.—The lawyers over the prospects of the great legal placer of the Broadway Railroad.

NEWS FROM WASHINGTON.

WASHINGTON, April 24, 1863.

HEAVY RAIN STORM—RIVERS SWOLLEN AND ROAD IMPASSABLE.

The violent storm which commenced on Wednesday continued until this evening, the rain falling steadily until almost sunset. The indications are that it has finally ceased. An immense quantity of rain has fallen, and the roads in all directions in this vicinity have been rendered almost impassable. Reports from Falmouth represent the Hapsahannock as very much swollen and the roads impassable.

DEBATE FOR THE FLEETS IN THE MESSIAHIST.

As it is supposed in many quarters that there will be difficulty in supplying Admiral Farragut's and Porter's fleets before Vicksburg with provisions, coal, &c., it may be stated, on reliable authority, that no apprehensions need be entertained on that score. A deep and successful game has been played by Admiral Porter in that matter, and the rebel communication with Texas, Louisiana and Arkansas is destroyed.

ALL ARMY OFFICERS FIT FOR DUTY TO BE ORDERED ON ACTIVE SERVICE.

It is the intention of the President to assign to active duty in the field, every military officer of every grade who is fit for the service. The object of this order will remove hundreds of officers from office in Washington and other cities, whose places are to be filled with those who have, by wounds or sickness, been rendered unable to perform active duty elsewhere, but are entirely competent for office work. The proposed order is regarded as just and humane.

ENFORCEMENT OF THE CONSCRIPTION ACT.

The appointments of Provost Marshals to execute the Conscription law are understood to be complete, but they are not to be announced until everything is ready for the immediate and practical working of the system. A force in the Census Bureau is now engaged in preparing maps and statistical information for the use of the Provost Marshals. There are many important details to be arranged, but it is expected that all will soon be completed and the law enforced.

PROMOTION OF COMMODORE STUART.

The veteran Charles Stuart has acknowledged the receipt of the commission of rear admiral. Two commissions to the same effect had previously been returned by him to the department.

PROPOSED NEW REVENUE STAMP.

The new internal revenue stamp, which will probably be adopted, differs from the old in having around the vignette a border, in which, at the top, are numbers of three or four years—say 63, 64, 65. On the sides and bottom are names of the months and numbers of the days, from one to thirty-one. Completion is effected by cutting out with a knife and pasting the stamp on the letter, thus absolutely preventing its use a second time. The same system may be adopted for postage stamps.

THE CHARGE AGAINST JAMES L. ADDISON.

James L. Addison, clerk in the Adjutant General's bureau, and his brother, Anthony Addison, clerk in the Census office, published a card pronouncing false the widely published allegation that they are rebel spies and mail carriers, and that through their instrumentality important army orders had been furnished to the enemy. The former only was arrested on Saturday night; but as he continues at his desk, it is fair to suppose that the investigation of the case did not establish the truth of the suspicion affecting his loyalty.

MOVEMENTS OF GOVERNOR STANTON.

Ex-Governor Stanton, of North Carolina, will resume his residence in California. His resignation as Military Governor was voluntary. While he recently was on the best possible terms with all members of the administration.

PROPERTY LIABLE TO CONFISCATION.

The report bears to a contemporary journal that there are several millions of dollars in value of property in this District subject to confiscation, is an enormous error. A quarter of a million would be nearer the figure.

PERSONAL.

John B. Houston is acting Second Comptroller during the illness of Mr. Cotte.

Judge Otto, Assistant Secretary of the Interior, has gone for ten days to Indiana.

FARDON OF A CONDEMNED SOLDIER BY THE PRESIDENT.

The President has pardoned Samuel Van Horn, a soldier in the Eighty-fourth Pennsylvania Volunteers, who was convicted on the 22d inst. in a criminal court, and sentenced to the Albany penitentiary for one year. Chief Justice Carrier and Associate Justices Olin and Fisher united in a petition for his pardon, upon condition that he would forthwith join his regiment.

OFFICIAL ACCOUNT OF THE FIGHT AT CHUCKATUCK.

The Navy Department to-day received a despatch, dated the 24th instant, from Admiral Lee, of Newport's News, stating that Lieutenant Cushing yesterday afternoon with ninety men and a howitzer, went to the village of Chuckatuck, where he encountered fifty rebel cavalrymen. He defeated them, killing two and capturing three of their horses, fully equipped. Cushing lost one man killed.